

SHAMEL HANAFI
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March 12, 2019

United States Department of State
Office of Children's Issues
CA/OCS/CI
2201 C. St., NW
SA-17; 9th Floor
Washington, DC 20522-1709

RE: 2018CV310972 Order Denying Egyptian Custody Court order and Request for the Registration of Child Custody Determination in The US and not subject any future enforcement by the Superior Court.

Submitted in support of Revocation of the Passport of Karma S. Hanafi, a Minor Child Parentally Abducted to Egypt

Dear Sir or Madam:

In support of my request to revoke the United States passport of Karma Shamel Hanafi, my minor child who has been parentally abducted to Egypt by my former wife and Karma's mother, Deanna Hussein Aal a/k/a Deanna Hussein Abdel'Aal, a/k/a Deanna Hussein Sayed Mohamed Abuseda, I submit the attached final court order denying child custody order issued from the Egyptian Family Court, and the above style subject is not subject to any future enforcement by the court.

Georgia UCCJEA

{{Ga. Code Ann. § 19-9-40 et seq§ 19-9-44. Child Custody Determinations Of Foreign Country
(c) A court of this state need not apply this article if the child custody law of a foreign country violates fundamental principles of human rights.}}

As Karma's father, I reserve all my rights to revoke the United States passport of Karma Shamel Hanafi until she is returned to her home country of the United States of America.

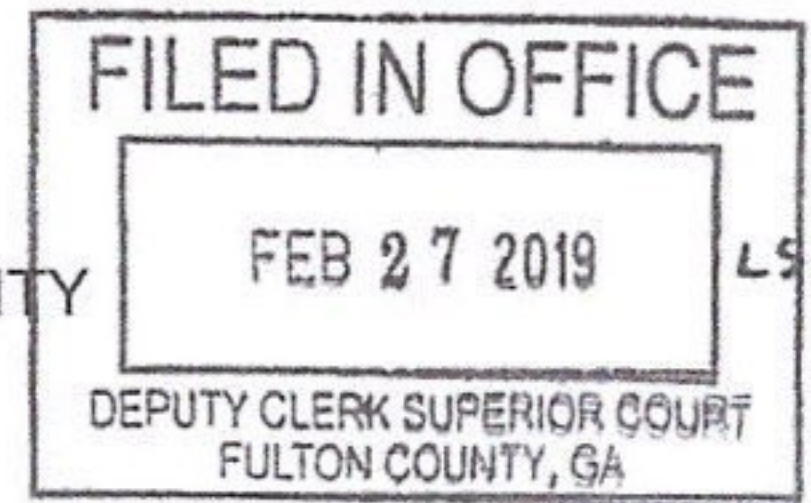
Thank you for your assistance in this most urgent and important matter.

Sincerely,

Shamel Hanafi



IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF FULTON COUNTY
STATE OF GEORGIA
FAMILY COURT



DEANNA H AAL,
Petitioner,

v.

SHAMEL HANAFI,
Respondent.

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CIVIL ACTION FILE NO. 2018CV310972

**ORDER DENYING REQUEST FOR REGISTRATION OF CHILD CUSTODY
DETERMINATION**

The above-styled matter came before this Court for a hearing pursuant to *Respondent's Objection to Request for Registration of Child Custody Determination* pursuant to O.C.G.A. §§ 19-9-85(c)(2) and 19-9-85(d) on January 15, 2019. Present for said hearing were the following: DEANNA H AAL, Petitioner, JENNIFER C. SUGGS and MARIJANE E. CAUTHORN, Counsel for Petitioner, SHAMEL HANAFI, Respondent, and ANGELA M. KINLEY, Counsel for Respondent. After reviewing evidence and testimony of both parties, hearing argument of counsel and considering all matters of record, the Court makes the following findings of fact and conclusions of law:

FINDINGS OF FACT

1.

Petitioner filed her *Request for Registration of Child Custody Determination* (hereinafter referred to as the "Request") on October 16, 2018 and Respondent was properly served with process pursuant to the Affidavit of Process Server filed on October 16, 2018.



2.

Pursuant to O.C.G.A. §§ 19-9-85(c)(2) and 19-9-85(d), Respondent timely filed his objection to the Request and requested a hearing to contest the validity of the Request.

3.

The Court finds that the parties were previously married and are parents of one (1) minor child, to wit: K.S.H., a female child, birth year 2012 (hereinafter referred to as the "Child"). The Court finds that the Child is a citizen of the United States as set forth on the Child's birth certificate which was admitted into evidence.

4.

The Court finds that the issuing court of the documents sought to be registered by Petitioner did not have personal jurisdiction or subject matter jurisdiction of the child custody matter, as contemplated by O.C.G.A. § 19-9-85(d)(1). The Court finds that Respondent was not a resident of Egypt nor did Respondent maintain any domicile in Egypt at the time Petitioner herein filed the child custody action in Egypt, that at the time of filing of the child custody action in Egypt, Respondent was a resident of Fulton County, Georgia and that Petitioner was aware of Respondent's physical address and domicile in the United States of America. Finally, the Court finds that Respondent did not waive or consent to the jurisdiction of the Egyptian courts for the purpose of the custody action filed by Petitioner.



5.

The Court finds that Respondent herein was entitled to notice of the child custody proceedings sought to be registered by Petitioner, but that notice was not given in accordance with the standards of O.C.G.A. § 19-9-47 before the court that issued the order for which registration is sought, as contemplated by O.C.G.A. § 19-9-85(d)(3). The Court finds that Respondent was not served with process in a manner reasonably calculated to give actual notice of the Egyptian custody proceedings.

6.

The Court further finds that Petitioner herein was represented by counsel regarding the proceedings for child custody in Egypt and by counsel regarding an action for child custody which was pending in the Superior Court of Fulton County, to wit: *Shamel Hanafi v. Deanna Hussein Aal*, Civil Action File No. 2017CV288779, at the time of filing of Petitioner's proceedings for child custody in Egypt, and that despite being represented by counsel in both actions, neither attorney made any effort to provide any courtesy copy of the Egyptian pleadings to Respondent or Respondent's counsel in the Fulton County custody action.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

The Court hereby **DENIES** the Request for Registration of Child Custody Determination pursuant to O.C.G.A. §§ 19-9-85(d)(1) and 19-9-85(d)(3) based on its findings that the issuing court for the documents sought to be registered did not have personal jurisdiction over the Respondent nor subject matter jurisdiction of the child custody action and, further, Respondent was not served properly with notice of the child custody proceedings in Egypt. Accordingly, the Egyptian child custody orders sought to



be registered by Petitioner in the above-styled matter are denied registration and are not subject to enforcement by the Court.

SO ORDERED this 27th day of February, 2019, *nunc pro tunc*, January 15, 2019.


HONORABLE BELINDA E. EDWARDS
Fulton County Superior Court
Family Division

Prepared by:
Angela M. Kinley
Attorney for Respondent
Georgia State Bar No. 159097
3400 Peachtree Road NE
Suite 1011
Atlanta, Georgia 30326
(404) 784-7186
angela@kinleylaw.com



CONSULATE OF
THE ARAB REPUBLIC OF
EGYPT
WASHINGTON, D.C.
Seen for the legalization of the
signature of the U.S. Embassy of
State and of the Secretary,
Department of State without any
responsibility as a part of the
authorities of the Arab Republic of
Egypt as to contents.

Registration Number
55




State of Georgia, County of Fulton

I certify that this is a true and correct copy
of a document in the possession of

Shameel Hanafo

Dated 3/1/19

Notary Public James C. Saunders



Ban on sharia law In The United States

> A ban on sharia law is legislation which prohibits the application of the or implementation of Islamic law (sharia) in courts in any civil (non-religious) jurisdiction In the United States,

1 Ban Of Sharia Law

The United States have "banned Sharia law", or passed some kind of ballot measure that "prohibits the states courts from considering foreign, international or religious law." As of 2014 these include Alabama, Arizona, Kansas, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Dakota and Tennessee.[1] In Canada, Sharia law is explicitly banned in Quebec, upheld by a unanimous vote against it in 2005 by the National Assembly,[2] while the province of Ontario allows family law disputes to be arbitrated only under Ontario law.[3] United States.

Constitutional prohibitions and accommodations

Because of the Establishment Clause of the United States Constitution, no religious tradition can be established as the basis of laws that apply to everyone, including any form of sharia, Christian canon law, Jewish halakha, or rules of dharma from Eastern religions. Laws must be passed in a secular fashion, not by religious authorities. The Free Exercise Clause allows residents to practice any religion or no religion, and there is often controversy about separation of church and state and the balance between these two clauses when the government does or does not accommodate any particular religious practice (for example blue laws that require stores to be closed on Sunday, the Christian holy day).

Direct consultation of any religious law, including any form of sharia, is relatively rare in U.S. jurisprudence, and is generally limited to circumstances where the government is accommodating the religious belief of a specific person. This occurs mainly in matters of arbitration and family law. For example, the law may allow parties to submit a dispute for binding arbitration to a mutually agreed- upon religious authority; mandatory arbitration by a specified or mutually-agreed arbitrator is also a common clause in commercial and labor union contracts. Couples with the same religious beliefs may wish to construct marriage contracts and conduct divorces in concordance with those beliefs, and people may also wish to arrange wills and other financial matters in accordance with their own religious principles. If presented as evidence, devotion to peaceful religious principles, along with many other aspects of personality, is commonly considered when judging the character of a person before the law, for example during sentencing or a parole hearing.

Despite the Free Exercise Clause, the 1878 Supreme Court decision in Reynolds v. United States (which concerned the conflict of the Mormon practice of polygamy with anti-bigamy laws) affirmed that secular laws still apply when they contradict religious practices, unless a superseding law establishes a right to a religious accommodation. This means that belief in sharia cannot be used by itself as a justification for vigilante stonings or to prevent women from filing for divorce.

2 Background of controversy

In June 2009, a family court judge in Hudson County, New Jersey denied a restraining order to a woman who testified that her husband, a Muslim, had forced her to have non-consensual sex. The judge said he did not

believe the man "had a criminal desire to or intent to sexually assault" his wife because he was acting in a way that was "consistent with his practices." A state appeals court reversed his decision.[4] Advocates of the ban in the U.S. have cited this case as an example of the need for the ban.[5]

As of 2014 more than two dozen U.S. states have considered measures intended to restrict judges from consulting sharia law. Arizona, Kansas, Louisiana, South Dakota, Tennessee, North Carolina, Alabama and Texas[6][7] have "banned sharia", i.e., passed foreign law bans.[1] In 2010 and 2011 more than two dozen states "considered measures to restrict judges from consulting Shariah, or foreign and religious laws more generally". [8] As of 2013, all but 16 states have considered such a law.[1]

In November 2010, voters in Oklahoma approved a ballot measure to amend the state constitution to ban sharia from state courts.[9][10] The law was then updated to include all foreign or religious laws.[11] The law was challenged by an official of the Council on American-Islamic Relations. In November 2010 a federal judge ruled the law to be unconstitutional and blocked the state from putting it into effect.[12][not in citation given][13] The court found the ban had the potential to do harm to Muslims. The invalidation of a will and testament using sharia instructions was an example.[14] That ruling and injunction were upheld by the Tenth Circuit Court of Appeals on January 10, 2012.[15]

Missouri also passed a measure banning foreign law in 2013, but Gov. Jay Nixon vetoed the bill "because of its potential impact on international adoptions." [1]

Two other states banning sharia were North Carolina, which prohibited state judges from considering Islamic law in family cases in 2013,[16] and Alabama, where voters passed an Amendment to the State Constitution (72% to 28%) to "ban sharia" in 2014.[17]

3 Supporters

David Yerushalmi has been called the founder of the movement in America and is described by The New York Times as "working with a cadre of conservative public-policy institutes and former military and intelligence officials"[8] and to pass legislation, "a network of Tea Party and Christian groups" as well as ACT! for America. [8] According to him, the purpose of the anti-sharia movement is not to pass legislation banning sharia law in the courts but "to get people asking this question, 'What is Shariah?'".[8][18]

In 2011, Republicans Sarah Palin, Newt Gingrich and Michele Bachmann warned about what they saw as the threat of shariah law.[18] During the lead-up to Newt Gingrich's presidential campaign 2012, he described sharia law as a "mortal threat" and called for its ban throughout America.[19] Sarah Palin has been quoted as saying that if shariah law "were to be adopted, allowed to govern in our country, it will be the downfall of America." [8]

At a press conference in the U.S. Capitol,[20] some Republican members of the United States Congress endorsed a new memorandum, based on a Center for Security Policy (CSP) report, Shariah: The Threat to America.

4 Analysis

A 2013 report by the Brennan Center for Justice warned that the bans may have the unintended effects of invalidating prenuptial agreements and court decisions made in other states where arbitrators may have taken into account Islamic, Jewish or Catholic legal norms. Randy Brinson, the president of the Christian Coalition of Alabama, criticized the ban in Alabama, calling it "redundant and a waste of time".[1]

Historian Justin Tyler Clark argues that the rise of an anti-Sharia movement in the US, more than a decade after the September 11 attacks, is in part a reaction to increasing political correctness in the American society. Clark compares the phenomenon to the 19th century anti-Catholic movement in the US, which, he writes, rose largely in reaction to changes in middle-class American etiquette, interpreted by the nativists as encroachment

Authorship & Translation

Scientific Bureau

FOUAD NEMAH

14(a) Sherif, St. Heliopolis

Tel 22567808 - 24506219

37. Kasr El Nil St., - Cairo

Tel : 23922124

ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT

cus-kar

TRANSLATION

OFFICE OF CHANCELLOR YEHIA ABDELMEGUID

LAWYER

BEFORE THE COURT OF CASSATION, THE HIGHER ADMINISTRATIVE

& CONSTITUTIONAL COURT

LEGAL CONSULTATIONS & ARBITRATION

16 El Sobky Street, behind Heliopolis Club, Heliopolis

Subject-Matter: Re-notification & offering reconciliation regarding Lawsuit number

1859/2017/Heliopolis Family Court,

In implementation to the Court Decision

The Plaintiff's Lawyer

Chancellor Yehia Abdelmeguid

Signature & seal

On Tuesday, February 6, 2018

Acting at the request of Mrs. **DEANNA HUSSEIN MOHAMED ABUSEDA**, domiciled at Villa number 382, El Golf West, Fifth Settlement, New Cairo, whose elected domicile is the Office of Chancellor Yehia Abdelmeguid, Lawyer before the Court of Cassation, the Higher Administrative & Constitutional Court, headquartered at 16 El Sobky Street, behind Heliopolis Club, Heliopolis, Cairo,

I, Walid Hamdy, Bailiff of the Family Court, proceeded and notified:

Mr. **SHAMEL MOHAMED MOHAMED HANAFY**, domiciled at 27 Hassan Sadek Street, Heliopolis, addressing: The Commissioner of the Police Office as the house was closed,

& notified him of the following:

The Plaintiff filed lawsuit number 1859 for the year 2017 before Heliopolis Family Court, requesting at the end of her lawsuit citation a ruling imposing payment of alimony for her minor **KARMA SHAMEL MOHAMED MOHAMED HANAFY**, of all types, including food, clothes, housing and others. The hearing of December 23, 2017 was fixed as a starting hearing for this lawsuit, and at that hearing the respectful court decided to postpone the case to the hearing of February 10, 2018 for re-notifying the Respondent, offering reconciliation and investigation.

I, Karim Nemah, hereby affirm that I am competent to translate the attached document from Arabic into English and that translation is accurate.

Authorship & Translation

Scientific Bureau

FOUAD NEMAH

14(a) Sherif, St. Heliopolis

Tel 22567808 - 24506219

Whereas the Plaintiff is keen on implementing the Court's decision, accordingly she re-notifies the Respondent and offers him reconciliation at the hearing of February 10, 2018.

Consequently

I, the above named bailiff, proceeded and notified the Respondent, handed him, or his legal representative a copy of the original citation and summoned him to attend before El Hadayek Court for Family Affairs, at its premises at Heliopolis Courts Complex, Hegaz Street, Mahkama Square, Heliopolis, before Circuit (16), Heliopolis Family Court, at the hearing to be held in the morning of Saturday, February 10, 2018, to hear the ruling adjudging to impose payment of an alimony for the minor **KARMA SHAMEL MOHAMED MOHAMED HANAFY** of all types, including food, clothes, residence and others, charging him with expenses and counsels' fees.

All other rights of the Plaintiff of all kinds being reserved

For taking notice

Signature

Seal: Ministry of Justice
Heliopolis Family Court



I, Kai ... translate the attached document from Arabic into English and that translation is accurate.

Authorship & Translation
Scientific English and
FOUAD NEMAH
14(a) Sherif St. Heliopolis

ملتبس

يحيى عبد الجي

المهامي

بالنقض والإدارية والدستورية العليا
والاستشارات القانونية والتحكيم
١٦ ش السبكي - خلف نادي هليوبوليس
مصر الجديدة

ت: ٢٤١٨٥٤٨٨ / ٢٤١٨٥٠٨٨ فاكس: ٢٤١٩٢٩٠٩

عادل

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إنه في يوم السبت الموافق ٢٠١٨/٢/١٠ الساعة ١٠:٠٠

الموضوع

إعادة إعلان وعرض
الصلح في الدعوى رقم
١٨٥٩ لسنة ٢٠١٧
أسرة مصر الجديدة

تنفيذاً لقرار المحكمة

بناءً على طلب السيدة/ دينا حسين محمد أبو سعدة - والمقيمة بفيلا
رقم ٣٨٢ غرب الجولف بالتجمع الخامس - القاهرة الجديدة،
ومحلها المختار مكتب المستشار/ يحيى عبد الجيد المهامي
بالنقض والإدارية والدستورية العليا الكائن مقره في ١٦ شارع السبكي
- خلف نادي هليوبوليس - مصر الجديدة - القاهرة.

أنا السيد/ محضر محكمة أسرة انتقلت وأعلنت:

السيد/ شامل محمد محمد حنفي

المقيم برقم ٢٧ شارع حسن صادق - مصر الجديدة.

مخاطباً مع // السيد/ شامل محمد حنفي

وأعلنته بالآتي

أقامت الطالبة الدعوى رقم ١٨٥٩ لسنة ٢٠١٧ أمام محكمة أسرة مصر الجديدة
طالبة في ختام صحيفة دعواها الحكم لها بفرض نفقة للصغيرة/ كارما شامل
محمد محمد حنفي بجميع أنواعها من مأكّل وملبس ومسكن وغيرها وقد تحدد
لنظر تلك الدعوى ابتداء جلسة ٢٠١٧/١٢/٢٣ وبذات الجلسة قررت المحكمة
الموقرة التأجيل لجلسة ٢٠١٨/٢/١٠ لإعادة إعلان المعلن إليه وعرض الصلح
والتحري.

وحيث يهم الطالبة تنفيذ قرار المحكمة فإنها تعيد إعلان المعلن إليه
وتعرض عليه الصلح لجلسة ٢٠١٨/٢/١٠

وكيل الطالبة

المستشار

يحيى عبد الجيد

المهامي

بناءً عليه

أنا المحضر سالف الذكر قد انتقلت وأعلنت المعلن إليه وسلمته أو من ينوب عنه
قانوناً صورة من أصل الصحيفة وكلفته بالحضور أمام محكمة الحقائق لشئون
الأسرة الكائنة بمجمع محاكم مصر الجديدة الكائنة بشارع الحجاز - ميدان
المحكمة - مصر الجديدة وذلك أمام الدائرة (١٦) أسرة مصر الجديدة وذلك من
صباح يوم السبت الموافق ٢٠١٨/٢/١٠ وذلك لسماعه الحكم بفرض نفقة
للصغيرة/ كارما شامل محمد محمد حنفي بجميع أنواعها من مأكّل وملبس
ومسكن وغيرها مع إلزامه بالمصروفات ومقابل أتعاب المحاماة.

مع حفظ كافة حقوق الطالبة الأخرى بجميع أنواعها ومشتملاتها.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF FULTON COUNTY
STATE OF GEORGIA
FAMILY COURT

DEANNA H AAL,
Petitioner,

v.

SHAMEL HANAFI,
Respondent.

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CIVIL ACTION FILE NO. 2018CV310972

**OBJECTION TO REQUEST FOR REGISTRATION
OF CHILD CUSTODY DETERMINATION**

and

REQUEST FOR HEARING PURSUANT TO O.C.G.A. § 19-9-85

COMES NOW, SHAMEL HANAFI, Respondent in the above-styled matter, by and through his counsel of record, and files this *Objection to Request for Registration of Child Custody Determination and Request for Hearing Pursuant to O.C.G.A. § 19-9-85* (hereinafter referred to as the "Objection") and in support of same, respectfully shows the Court as follows:

1.

Respondent shows that the Affidavit of Process Server evidencing service upon him of the above-styled *Request for Registration of Child Custody Determination* (hereinafter referred to as the "Request") was filed on October 16, 2018.

2.

Pursuant to O.C.G.A. §§ 19-9-85(c)(2) and 19-9-85(d), Respondent hereby timely requests a hearing to contest the validity of the registered determination.

3.

Respondent shows that Request should be denied by this Court on the grounds that the issuing court did not have personal jurisdiction or subject matter jurisdiction, as



contemplated by O.C.G.A. § 19-9-85(d)(1); that Respondent herein was entitled to notice of the proceedings sought to be registered, but that notice was not given in accordance with the standards of O.C.G.A. § 19-9-47 before the court that issued the order for which registration is sought, as contemplated by O.C.G.A. § 19-9-85(d)(3); and pursuant to general principles of federal and international law applicable to acknowledgment of foreign judgments.

4.

Respondent shows that the minor child of the parties, to wit: K.S.H., a female child, birth year 2012 (hereinafter referred to as the "Child") is a citizen of the United States. Respondent shows that he was previously married to Petitioner at the time Petitioner wrongfully removed the Child from the United States, and refused to return the Child to the United States thereafter with the intent to obstruct Respondent from the exercise of lawful parental rights in violation of 18 U.S.C. 1204.

5.

Respondent shows that Petitioner has wrongfully denied Respondent parental rights to the Child since 2016 and obtained the order sought to be registered by the Request by perpetrating fraud on the Egyptian court, including providing false evidence of notice on Respondent of the Egyptian custody action and making false statements to the court regarding jurisdictional elements of the case required to establish subject matter jurisdiction of a custody action and personal jurisdiction of the Respondent in Egypt.



6.

Respondent shows that he never received any notice of any proceedings regarding child custody or support filed by Petitioner in Egypt and furthermore, that at the time Petitioner alleged to have perfected service on Respondent in Egypt, Respondent can conclusively prove that he was not in Egypt and was not capable of receiving personal service of any legal documents.

7.

Respondent shows that Petitioner further perpetrated fraud on the court in obtaining the order sought to be registered by the Request in violating 18 U.S.C. 1204 and retaining the Child in Egypt despite numerous demands by Respondent that Petitioner return the Child to the United States and subsequently filing a custody action in an Egyptian court, seeking sole custody of the Child without informing the Egyptian court of her unlawful conduct in obtaining and retaining physical custody of the Child outside of the United States.

8.

Respondent shows that the order sought to be registered by the Request awards sole legal and physical custody of the Child to Petitioner and grants no parental rights, whatsoever, of the Child to Respondent and that such denial is contrary to the best interest of the child standard applied by this Court in making child custody determinations pursuant to O.C.G.A. § 19-9-3 as there is no evidence that the Egyptian court gave any consideration to the factors set forth therein.



Respondent shows that O.C.G.A. § 19-9-3(a)(1) states:

"In all cases in which the custody of any child is at issue between the parents, there shall be no prima-facie right to the custody of the child in the father or mother. There shall be no presumption in favor of any particular form of custody, legal or physical, nor in favor of either parent."

Respondent shows that in addition to the plain language of O.C.G.A. § 19-9-3(a)(1), Georgia public policy and legal principles favor children having a positive, loving relationship with *both* parents and highly disfavor sole custody arrangements, except in extreme cases involving lack of parental fitness or child abuse. As evidence thereof Respondents refers to O.C.G.A. § 19-9-3(d) which states:

"It is the express policy of this state to encourage that a child has continuing contact with parents and grandparents who have shown the ability to act in the best interest of the child and to encourage parents to share in the rights and responsibilities of raising their child after such parents have separated or dissolved their marriage or relationship."

The relief sought in the Request would wholly circumvent the procedural due process rights of Respondent and the Child and effectively terminate the parent/child relationship between Respondent and the Child as Petitioner would be permitted to deny any contact or communication between them based on the terms of the Egyptian court order, which would not be subject to modification thereafter except by an Egyptian court.

Respondent further shows that Egypt has not signed the Hague Convention on the civil Aspects of International Parental Child Abduction and that Egypt does not recognize, nor give any enforcement to, any child custody order issued by a court of the United



States. Accordingly, there is no comity between Egypt and the United States of America upon which to base recognition of a judgment entered by an Egyptian court.

11.

Respondent shows that Egyptian courts apply specific Sharia law to child custody cases which favor custody in the mother and create a presumption in favor of the mother. Accordingly, courts in the United States of America have previously refused to treat Egypt as a "state" for purposes of the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act and have found that Egyptian courts have no child custody jurisdiction as there is "clear and convincing evidence that Egyptian child custody laws violate fundamental principles of human rights."

13.

Respondent shows the Request should be denied as the terms of the order sought to be registered are substantively incompatible with Georgia laws regarding child custody and fail to promote the best interest of the Child. Additionally, Respondent shows that the Request should be denied pursuant to O.C.G.A. § 19-9-85 because the Egyptian court did not have jurisdiction over the Respondent or the subject matter of the child custody action and Respondent was not served properly with notice of the child custody proceedings in Egypt. Moreover, Respondent was not afforded a proper opportunity to be heard, said proceedings were tainted with fraud perpetrated by Petitioner herein, and the judgment rendered in said proceedings offends public policies established by the courts of the State of Georgia and United States of America.



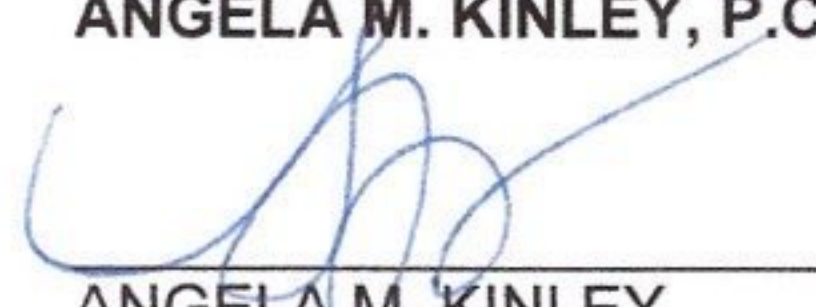
Respondent shows that he has incurred attorney's fees and expenses of litigation in responding to the *Request for Registration of Child Custody Determination* and accordingly, Respondent is entitled to an award of attorney's fees and expenses of litigation against Petitioner.

WHEREFORE, Respondent prays:

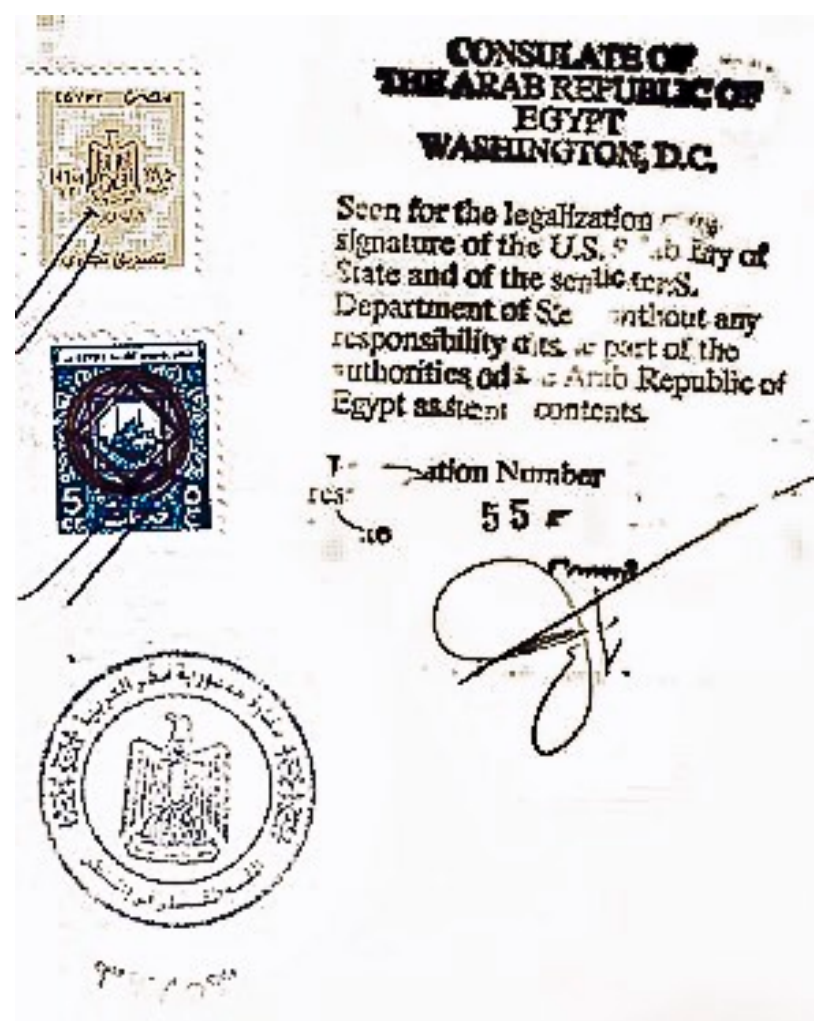
- (a) That a Rule Nisi issue requiring Petitioner show cause, if any, as to why the demands of the Respondent should not be granted;
- (b) That the Court deny all relief sought by Petitioner in the *Request for Registration of Child Custody Determination*;
- (c) That the Court award Respondent reasonable attorney's fees and expenses of litigation; and
- (d) That Respondent have such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

This 26th day of October, 2018.

ANGELA M. KINLEY, P.C.


 ANGELA M. KINLEY
 Attorney for Respondent
 Georgia State Bar No. 159097

3400 Peachtree Road NE
 Suite 1011
 Atlanta, Georgia 30326
 (404) 784-7186
 angela@kinleylaw.com



IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF FULTON COUNTY
STATE OF GEORGIA
FAMILY COURT

DEANNA H AAL,
Petitioner,

v.

SHAMEL HANAFI,
Respondent.

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CIVIL ACTION FILE NO. 2018CV310972

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

This is to certify that I have this day served the counsel for Petitioner with a copy of the foregoing *Objection to Request for Registration of Child Custody Determination and Request for Hearing Pursuant to O.C.G.A. § 19-9-85* by Statutory Electronic Service to: mec@cauthornnohr.com and jcs@cauthornnohr.com and by depositing a copy of same in the United States Mail, with sufficient postage affixed thereon to ensure proper delivery of same, addressed as follows:

Marijane E. Cauthorn, Esq.
Jennifer C. Suggs, Esq.
Cauthorn Nohr & Owen
212 Church Street
Marietta, GA 30060

This 26th day of October, 2018.

ANGELA M. KINLEY, P.C.

ANGELA M. KINLEY
Attorney for Respondent
Georgia State Bar No. 159097

3400 Peachtree Road NE
Suite 1011
Atlanta, GA 30326
(404) 784-7186
angela@kinleylaw.com





United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

October 12, 2017

Mr. Shamel Hanafi
3116 Walton Way
Atlanta, GA 30076

Dear Mr. Hanafi:

Our records reflect that in March, 2017 you contacted our office to report that your daughter, Karma Hanafi, had been wrongfully removed to Egypt by her mother, Deanna Aal in July of 2016. Based on the information you provided, our office opened a report of abduction on behalf of your daughter on March 13, 2017. Your child was also entered into CPIAP; the case number is 1570354 for your reference.

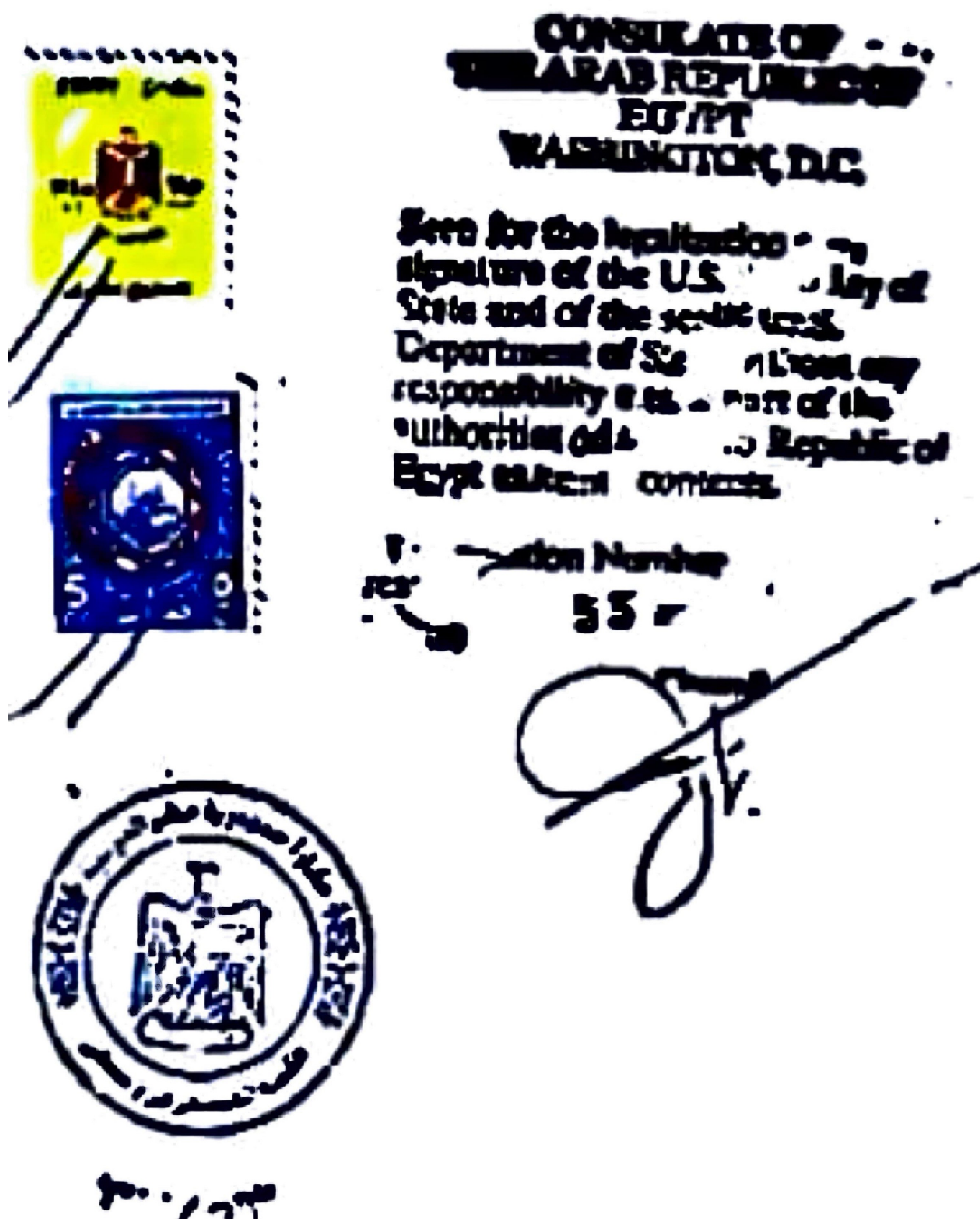
Since March 2017, you have discussed with our office your efforts to hire an attorney and contact law enforcement to have your daughter entered into National Crime Information Center (NCIC) as a missing person. As our office has previously mentioned, inclusion of your daughter in the NCIC will serve to document your child's abduction, and may assist in locating Karma should she cross U.S. or international borders at some point.

If you need any assistance, or have any questions concerning your case, you may contact me at phone number 888-407-4747 or by email at MiddleEastIPCA@state.gov.



Sincerely,

Kelly C. Landry
Kelly C. Landry
Office of Children's Issues





523572874



VALIDE POUR
VALID FOR

ETATS SCHENGEN

TYPE DE VISA
TYPE OF VISA

C

NUMBRE D'ENTREES
NUMBER OF ENTRIES

MULT

DUREE DE SEJOUR
DURATION OF STAY

30

JOURS
DAYS

DELIVRE A
ISSUED IN

LE CAIRE

LE
ON

28-06-

NUMERO DE PASSPORT
NUMBER OF PASSPORT

A07503775

NOM PRENOM
SURNAME NAME

HANAFY KARMA SHAMEL MOHAMED

REMARQUES
REMARKS

ADAPTAB

[Handwritten signature]



VC FRAHANAFY<<KARMA<SHAMEL<MOHAMED<<<

5235728743 EGY1206120F1809277<M300628

Case filed by me

1- Cairo Supreme Court - Egypt

Case No.: 1747 HanafiVSAal

Date : April 30th. 2023

Revoking Egyptian Karma's Passport From the Superior .

Outcome : Passport is revoked

And she is banned from travel by court order

2-

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

باسم الشعب

محكمة مصر الجديدة الجزئية لشئون للولاية على النفس

بالدائرة ٢

الأحد الموافق ٢٠٢٣/٠٤/٣٠

بالجلسة المنعقدة علنا بمرأى المحكمة يوم

رئيس المحكمة
القاضي
القاضي
عضو النيابة
سكرتير الجلسة
خبير اجتماعي
خبير نفسي

برئاسة السيد المستشار / صلاح الشاهد
وعضوية السيد الأستاذ / محمود الكاشف
وعضوية السيد الأستاذ / عبد الحليم دنقل
وحضور السيد الأستاذ / مصطفى ماجد السعيد
وحضور السيد / حسن احمد محمود الليثي
وحضور السيد / محمود عبدالرحمن احمد
وحضور السيد / امينه مصطفى زاهر

صدر الحكم الاتي

مصر الجديدة الجزئية لشئون الأسرة

١٧٤٧ لسنة ٢٠٢٢ أسرة متنوع

رقم الدعوى رقم

٢٢٢٢٠٢٢١٢١٩١٧٤٧

رقم الموحد:

١- دينا حسين سيد محمد ابوسعدة - المقيم - ٣٨٢ غرب الجولف - التجمع الخامس - الرقم القومي -

مرفوعة من :

٢٧٧١١١٣٨٨٠٠٢٤١

محله المختار مكتب الأستاذ / عصام غريب امين

ضد

سيد / ١- شامل محمد محمد حنفي - المقيم - مصر الجديدة - الرقم القومي - ٢٦٧١٢٢٥٠١٠٥٢٧٢

لطلبات :

رقم الطلب	نوع الطلب
١	نظم من أمر وقتي

المحكمة

سماع المرافعة الشفوية ومطالعة الاوراق ورأى النيابة والمدولة قانونا:

سماع المرافعة والاطلاع على الاوراق ورأى النيابة والمدولة قانونا.

تخلص الوقائع في هذه الدعوى حسبما تهدي إليه أوراقها في أن المتظلمة عقد الخصومة فيها مع المتظلم ضده بموجب لة مودعة في ٢٠٢٢/١٢/١٩ طلبت في ختامها قبوله شكلا وفي الموضوع الحكم لها بالغاء القرار الصادر في الأمر الوقتي لسنة ٢٠٢٢ اوامر مصر الجديدة والقضاء مجددا بالغاء قرار منع الصغيرة / كارما من السفر الصادر في الأمر الوقتي لسنة ٢٠٢٢ مصر الجديدة كونها تعاني من امراض خطيرة تحتاج للسفر خارج البلاد ورفع اسمها من قوائم الممنوعين من السفر بالمرور وفات و مقابل أعاب المحاماه ،

على سند من القول انها استصدرت الامر الوقتي رقم ٣٦٥ لسنة ٢٠٢٢ مصر الجديدة وطلبت الغاء قرار منع الصغيرة / كارما ورفع اسمها من قوائم الممنوعين من السفر ، فأقامت دعواها للقضاء بطلباتها انفة البيان.

داوت المحكمة نظر الدعوى على النحو المبين بمحاضرها ومثلت المدعية والمدعى عليه كلا بوكيل عنهما محام وقدمتا مستندات طالعتهما المحكمة والمت بها ، والمحكمة عرضت الصلح ، والنيابة فوضت الرأي ، والمحكمة قررت حجز الدعوى في جلسة اليوم.

رقم الجهاز ٢٠٢١.٣٧.٢٠٢

من ٢

صلحه رقم

حسن احمد محمود الليثي

٢٠٢٣/٠٤/٣٠ ٦:٣٧ PM

وحيث انه عن شكل التظلم فلما كان من المقرر قانونا طبقا لنص المادة ١٩٧ من قانون المرافعات والتي تنص على :
النشأن الحق في التظلم الى المحكمة المختصة الا اذا نص القانون على خلاف ذلك. ويكون التظلم بالاجراءات المعتادة لرفع
امام المحكمة خلال عشرة ايام من تاريخ صدور الامر بالرفض او من تاريخ البدء في تنفيذ الامر او اعلانه بحسب الاحوال.
المحكمة فيه باصدار الامر او بتأييد الامر او بتعديله او بإلغائه. ويجب ان يكون التظلم مسببا والا كان باطلا.

كما انه من المستقر عليه فقها على ان الحالات الثلاث التي جعلها المشرع موعدا لبدء التظلم من الامر على عريضة هي (١) تاريخ
صدور الامر بالرفض وطبعي ان ذلك لا يكون الا بالنسبة لطالب الامر. (٢) تاريخ البدء في التنفيذ كاعلان المسند التنفيذي. (٣)
تاريخ اعلان الامر الصادر على عريضة. (التعليق على قانون المرافعات المستشار/ عز الدين الدناصوري والاستاذ/ حامد عكاز-
طبعة نادي القضاة- الطبعة العاشرة الجزء الاول- صفحة ١٩١٥).

حيث انه ولما كان الثابت صدور الامر بتاريخ ٢٠٢٢/١٢/١١ ولقد التظلم بتاريخ ٢٠٢٢/١٢/١٩ ومن ثم يكون التظلم قد اقيم في
الميعاد وتفضى المحكمة بقبوله شكلا.

وحيث انه عن موضوع التظلم فلما كان من المقرر قانونا طبقا لنص المادة ١٩٤ مرافعات والتي تنص على انه { في الاحوال
التي ينص فيها القانون على ان يكون للخصم وجه في استصدار امر ، يقدم عريضة بطلبه الى قاضي الامور الوقتية بالمحكمة
المختصة ، او الى رئيس الهيئة التي تنظر الدعوى . وتكون هذه العريضة من نسختين متطابقتين ومشتعلة على وقائع الطلب
واساتيده ، وتعين موطن مختار للطالب في البند التي بها مقر المحكمة وتشفع بها المستندات المؤيدة لها } . كما انه من المقرر
قانونا ايضا طبقا لنص المادة ١٩٥ مرافعات والتي تنص على انه { يجب على القاضي ان يصدر امره بالكفالة على احدى نسختي
العريضة في اليوم التالي لتقديمها على الاكثر. ولا يلزم ذكر الاسباب التي بنى عليها الامر الا اذا كان مخالفا لامر سبق صدوره
فحينئذ يجب ذكر الاسباب التي اقتضت اصدار الامر الجديد والا كان باطلا }.

وحيث انه لما كان ما تقدم وكان الثابت للمحكمة من واقع المستندات المقدمة من ان الامر المتظلم منه قدم بعريضة تشتمل على
وقائع الطلب واساتيده مما يكون صدر صحيحا قانونا ، الامر الذي تفضى معه المحكمة برفض التظلم موضوعا كما سيرد
بالمندوق.

وحيث انه لما كان ما تقدم وكان الثابت للمحكمة من ان الامر المتظلم منه قدم بعريضة تشتمل على وقائع الطلب واساتيده مما يكون
صدر صحيحا قانونا ، فضلا ان طالب اصدار الامر هو والد الصغيرة والذي يتوفر لديه الصفة والمصلحة في اصدار الامر بمنعها من
السفر لخارج القطر المصري بحسبان ان ذلك السفر بعد انتقالا بالصغيرة الى بلد بعيد ينطوي عليها ضررا للمتظلم ضده وللصغيرة
مما تفضى معه المحكمة برفض التظلم موضوعا كما سيرد بالمندوق.

وحيث انه عن المصاريف واتعاب المحاماة فالمحكمة تلزم بها المتظلمة عملا بنص المادة ١/١٨٤ من قانون المرافعات والمادة
١/١٨٧ من قانون المحاماة رقم ١٧ لسنة ١٩٨٣ المعدلة والمستبدلة بالقانون رقم ١٠ لسنة ٢٠٠٢.

فهذه الاسباب

حكمت المحكمة :-

اولا :- بقبول التظلم شكلا.

ثانيا :- برفضه موضوعا وتأييد الامر المتظلم منه والزام المتظلمة بالمصاريف ومبلغ خمسة وسبعون جنيها مقابل اتعاب المحاماة

توقيع رئيس المحكمة
صلاح الشاهد

توقيع سكرتير الجلسة
حسن احمد محمود النبشي

حسن احمد محمود النبشي

تاريخ الطباعة: ٢٠٢٣/٠٤/٣٠ ٦:٣٧ PM

رقم الجهاز: ١٠٠٢١٣٧٢٠٢١

من ٢

صفحة رقم ٢



موقع النسخة:

نيابة شرق القاهرة الكلية لشئون الأسرة
نيابة مصر الجديدة الجزئية لشئون الأسرة
(ولاية على النفس)

شهادة من واقع جدول القضايا

بناء على طلب الاستخراج المقدم من / احمد وليد حسنى رقم قومي 811120102319

والرأى اعطاه شهادة من واقع جدول القضايا تبين الآتى:

رقم القضية / 1687 لسنة 2022 أسرة متنوع نيابة مصر الجديدة الجزئية لشئون الأسرة
الرقم الموحد للقضية 222202212041687 تم قيدها بتاريخ 2022/12/04 المنظورة امام الدائرة 2
طلبات الدعوى:

1 - ضم صغار للجددة لأم

أطراف الدعوى:

مدعى عليه

1- شامل محمد محمد حنلى - رقم قومي 26712250105272
2- دينا حسين سيد محمد ابوسعدة - رقم قومي 27711138800241

مدعى

1- هدى اسماعيل احمد عوف - رقم قومي 25702280102783

تسلسل الجلسات

م	تاريخ الجلسة	موقف القضية	نص القرار أو الحكم
1	2022/12/25	مؤجلة	لجلسة 2023/2/5 لاعاده الاعلان و عرض الصلح ولتقرير الخبراء
2	2023/02/05	مؤجلة	لجلسة 2023/3/5 للاطلاع و المستندات
3	2023/03/05	شطب	قررت المحكمة شطب الدعوى

صدرت هذه الصورة بناء على طلب الطالب بعد سداد الرسوم المقررة وقدرها 0.45 جنيها

بالقسمة رقم 6051325 ومقابل الخدمة الرقمية وقدره 20 جنيها عدد النسخ 1 بإجمالي 20
بالقسمة رقم 14127

لينت برقم صور 2023-1532 بتاريخ 5/24/23 12:00 رقم طلب الاستخراج 2023/10438

رئيس القلم

الصور

المحرر
حمد عبد العزيز الجرف

2022/11/11

أسرة متويع

نهاية مصر الجديدة الجزئية لشئون الأسرة

موقع

1120102319 رقم قومي

أحمد وليد حسنى

2022/12/19

قضية بتاريخ

2023/04/30

المدعى /

م	الاسم	نوع الاثبات	رقم الاثبات	العنوان
1	دينا حسين سيد محمد ابوسعد	رقم قومي	27711138800241	382 غرب الجوف - التجمع الخامس

المدعى عليه/

م	الاسم	نوع الاثبات	رقم الاثبات	العنوان
1	شامل محمد محمد حنفي	رقم قومي	26712250105272	مصر الجديدة

حررت هذه الصورة الرسمية بناء على الطلب بعد سداد الرسوم المقررة وقدرها 0.45 جنيه بالقسيمة رقم 93 بتاريخ 2023/05/24 ومقابل الخدمة الرقمية وقدره 50 جنيها عدد النسخ 1 بإجمالي 50 بالقسيمة من 14124 وقيدت برقم صور 2023-2698 بتاريخ 2023/05/24 رقم طلب الاستخراج 2023/10435

حررت صورته طبق الاصل برقم صور 2023-2698 بتاريخ 2023/05/24

محرم محمد عبد العزيز الجرف

رئيس القسم

صور



2023/05/24 10:27 AM

محمد عبد العزيز الجرف

صفحة رقم 3 من 3

رقم الجهاز: 7.202

Scanned with CamScanner